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MISCELLANEOUS.

A Soldier's Revenge.

The decree of the French convention, that one third of the officers of the army should be named by the government, was very ill received by the troops, who saw in it a new infringement on that liberty which they had bought at the expense of so many crimes; and what rendered the measure still more disgusting to them was, that the officers thus named, who were the minions of some great men, were in most cases very unfit for the situation which favor, not merit, had procured them.

It was during this epoch that Charles La Croix, a young man of good family, was named to the captaincy of a regiment stationed in Provence. His appointment was peculiarly disagreeable to the officers of that regiment, because they were all extremely attached to their first lieutenant: they had joined unanimously in recommending him to the convention for the vacant company, which, to say the truth, he well merited, by the services he had rendered his country; services of which his scars presented abundant testimonials. The officers espoused his cause with more than common eagerness, and it was determined *nem. con.*, to make unusually short work with the intruder. La Croix presented himself at the colonel's house, wholly unsuspicious of the persecution which awaited him. The officer had need of all his prejudices against the new comer to persist in the resolution he had formed of receiving him very coldly. He was a noble looking youth of about twenty-two, whose handsome manly countenance was rendered extremely prepossessing by a blended expression of frankness, bravery, and benevolence.

'I hope, sir,' cried he, in an austere voice, 'you will pay proper attention to the duties of your command; and that you will not attempt to introduce into my regiment the vices of Paris.'

'Colonel,' replied the young man, with an ingenuous blush, 'I trust that you will have reason to be satisfied with me. I shall endeavor to follow the example of my comrades, and I hope my efforts to obtain their regard, will obtain for me the benefit of their advice, which I am certain I must, from my inexperience, have great need of.'

'Sir,' replied the colonel, roughly, 'you would have acted more wisely, if you had acquired the experience you must be so much in want of, before you took upon yourself the command of a company. Look at your first lieutenant, and judge how painful it must be to see himself commanded by one of your age, a mere novice in a profession of which he is a thorough master.'

'I feel the truth of all your observations,' replied La Croix, in a modest but firm tone, 'but do me the justice, sir, to believe that I am not here by my own choice. I would gladly have contented myself with an inferior rank, but my patron thought it beneath him to solicit any thing under a captaincy. If, however, colonel, you find my inexperience renders me unfit for the duties of my post, I shall certainly resign it.'

The colonel turned his back upon him without reply. La Croix then addressed himself to Valmont, the first lieutenant, and begged him to present him to his brother officers. 'You are old enough to present yourself, sir," was the answer, delivered in the most disobliging tone. It brought a blush of anger into the young man's face, but recollecting himself, and perceiving no friendly expression in any countenance around him, he bowed and retired.

Next day, according to the usual custom, he [illegible] on each of the officers. They had expected his visit, and they took their measures accordingly. He had the mortification to hear them tell their servants [illegible] one after another, in a tone evidently meant for his ear, that they were not at home. They met him at the parade with averted or insolent looks; no one returned his civilities or even answered his questions. If at the coffee house he proposed a game of billiards, he was refused; and directly after, another was accepted, without the slightest apology being made to him.

For some time La Croix endured this treatment in silence, but to judge from the expression of his elegant countenance, not without feeling very severe mortification; particularly when one stranger, who was playing at billiards with Valmont at the coffee house, asked his opinion on a doubtful point of the game, and just as he was about to give it, Valmont interrupted him by exclaiming, 'I protest against that gentleman's opinion in any thing that concerns me.'

'And for what reason?' cried a young ensign, who thought he saw now the moment to force La Croix to fight.

'Because,' replied the lieutenant scornfully, 'I like him not.'

At these words La Croix fixed his eyes upon Valmont with a look of fierceness which was almost immediately succeeded by a look of sorrow. He was evidently on the point of breaking out: but constraining himself by a strong effort, he quitted the coffee house without speaking, and from that day entered it no more.

'O the poltroon!' said Valmont, looking after him, 'there's no provoking him to draw his sword.'

'It is singular enough,' cried the young ensign who tried to draw him into a quarrel, by the insidious question he put to Valmont, 'for he is certainly no coward.'

'How, no coward! a fellow that puts up with every insult is not a coward? You joke.'

'No, faith, I do not, and if you had seen him look, when you told him so plumply that you did not like him, you would agree with me that he must be brave at bottom.' Valmont replied only by a look of incredibility, and the conversation dropped.

Although the amiable deportment of La Croix had failed to conciliate the minds of his comrades, they had gained him the good will of the gentry of the town, to whom his situation and the respectability of his birth and connections had introduced him. Among those who showed him particular marks of attention, was General Bellegrade, who was a veteran officer, who had known his father, and who invited him to consider his house as his own. This acquaintance was extremely agreeable to the young man; the general had an amiable wife and two charming daughters, with whom he soon found himself domesticated; and they, on their part, were so well pleased with him, that the veteran said to him one day, with the frankness of a soldier, 'we look upon you already as one of ourselves.'

These words delighted La Croix, on whom the charms of Eugenie, the second daughter, had made a very strong impression. He opened his heart to the general, and had the satisfaction to hear, that if he could make himself agreeable to the lady, he had nothing to fear from her parents, the consent of his own being understood.

The notice taken of La Croix by the gentry of the town, and above all, by the consideration which he enjoyed in the Bellegrade family, were a fresh cause of irritation to his enemies: he was, however, so punctual in the discharge of his duties, and so much upon his guard, that some weeks elapsed without their being able to draw him into a quarrel; at last the opportunity presented itself.

A squadron of hussars, with whom the regiment had sometime before been in garrison at the frontiers, came to share their quarters in Provence. The officers of La Croix's regiment invited the others to a dinner at their mess; La Croix was one of the company; and the cavalry officers who were not blinded by prejudice, were delighted with his frank and social manners.—The applause given to his lively sallies, and the laughter which his bon mots excited, provoked some of his most inveterate enemies to turn him into ridicule. But he replied with so much good humored drollery, and turned the laugh against them in a manner at once so clever and so free from asperity, that they could find no fair pretence to insult him. The officers of the hussars shook him heartily by the hand, and showed so much admiration of his conduct, that Valmont's anger was increased to the highest pitch.—'What, St. Maur!' cried he abruptly, addressing one who seemed the most delighted with young La Croix, 'you, who have gained your epaulets at the point of the sword,—you, who have so many honorable wounds, as testimonials of your services, can you suffer yourself to be dazzled by the frothy nothings of a man who owes his promotion to favor alone?'

'How!' cried St. Maur, briskly drawing back his chair, which was close to that of La Croix, 'is it really possible that you belong to a class which all brave men detest?'

'Yes, captain, it is unfortunately true, my commission is neither the meed of my services, nor the fruit of the suffrage of my companions. God knows how often I have regretted that it should be so, and impatiently I wait for an opportunity of proving to my comrades, that I am worthy to march with them under the glorious flag of my country.'

'That is all very well for the future,' said St Maur coldly, 'but it is nothing to the purpose at present. Valmont has insulted you, and there is but one way in which you can answer him.'—'What!' added he more warmly, seeing that La Croix remained silent, 'would you prove yourself insensible to the honor of a Frenchman?'

'He is a coward!' said the lieutenant.

Without noticing this speech, La Croix said to St. Maur, 'I should indeed prove myself insensible to honor, were I to commit a base action; but I defy the world to prove me guilty of one.'

'What! do you not think it base to suffer yourself to be called a coward?'

'No; for if abuse dishonored a man, whose name would be sustained? The most illustrious patriots, the greatest heroes might then be dishonored by the folly of the drunkard, or the infamous language of the blackguard.'

'Ah! pshaw! all this sort of abstract reasoning does very well in the discussions of philosophers, or the writings of moralists; but we learn a different lesson in the school of honor. In a word, our creed is, that an insult leaves a stain which can only be effaced by the blood of the insulter. Such has always been the custom of the army, and he who enters it, must conform to its usages.'

'I beg your pardon, this custom is not as ancient as you suppose; the Greeks and Romans—'

'What have we to do with them? The customs of France are the only customs which Frenchmen ought to follow; it is clear enough that you must fight your antagonist, or he must apologise to you, or—'

'I apologise?' cried Valmont, 'never!'

'You must fight, then, M. La Croix, or quit the regiment.'

'I hope to settle the affair without doing one or the other, by bringing back my comrade to sentiments more just to me, and more honorable to himself.'

He turned to the door, but Valmont called to him in an imperious tone, 'before you go, sir, I expect that you will name the place and hour where you will meet me to-morrow to decide our difference.'

'M. Valmont, I know you to be a brave, and I would willingly think you an honorable man; take, then, I request you, three days to reflect on this subject; to ask yourself coolly and dispassionately how far this thirst for the blood of a man who never injured you, is consistent with true honor. I hope at the end of that time to find you in a more just way of thinking, and that you will assist me to convince these gentlemen that it is not necessary to shed blood because a word has been dropped inconsiderately.'

At these words, cries of indignation resounded from all present, and La Croix left the room, while they were swearing that he should fight or quit the regiment.

The slights with which they had before treated him, were nothing to the insolent contempt they showed him during the three following days, and the patience with which he supported it, appeared, in their eyes, a meanness that nothing could satisfy. The general had been immediately informed of what had passed, and full of the prejudices of the military profession, he remonstrated with him in the strongest terms upon his conduct, and ended by forbidding him his house till he had wiped off the stain upon his honor.—Eugenie was forbidden to see or write to him: but for the first and only time, the gentle girl disobeyed the will of her parent, by conveying a line to La Croix expressive of the approbation of his conduct, and of her hope that heaven would give him strength of mind to persevere in it. His heart swelled with a mingled sensation of pleasure and pain, as he read this letter. 'Yes, dearest Eugenie,' cried he, 'you, and you alone, understand me; and in your approbation of my conduct, I could find a balm for the unjust scorn with which I am treated; but alas! how long shall I be able to preserve that approbation so precious to my heart! how long shall I be able to defend myself against the commission of a crime at which I shudder?'

When the three days were expired, he entered the coffee house at the moment that all the officers were assembled. 'M. Valmont,' said he, addressing his antagonist, 'I hope that I now find you in a disposition to appreciate more justly the motives of my conduct. I am satisfied that, in your heart you acquit me of cowardice; but I frankly avow, that a duel inspires me with horror, and never will I willingly raise my arm but against the enemies of my country. I do not ask you for any apology,—I am willing to bury the past in oblivion; accept my hand and let us be friends.'

'I never shall be friends with a man who acts like a poltroon.'

'Then I must fight?'

'To be sure you must,' cried all the officers at once.

'Very well, then let our difference be decided to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, in presence of three officers of our corps, and three of the hussars. As the party challenged, I ought to have choice of the weapons; but I waive it.'

'If I am to name them, I say swords,'

Valmont smiled with a peculiar expression in his countenance, and La Croix retired without making any observation.

'So, then,' cried St. Maur, 'we have at last provoked this pretty gentleman to run the chance of being let blood.'

'I think,' said another of the officers, 'it is doubtful, after all.'

'No,' cried Valmont, 'whatever strange notions the fellow has got into his head, I do firmly believe he is no coward. The tone of his voice, and the firmness of his look, assure me of his courage; and I should be almost sorry to have used him as I have done, if I did not consider that after all, he will have an equal chance with myself for his life.'

'Provided,' cried one of the officers drily, 'he is as good a swordsman.' Valmont reddened, but made no reply.

The following morning, the lieutenant and the officers were on the ground exactly at the appointed time, where, in less than two minutes, he was joined by La Croix, who took a letter from his pocket, and presented it to St. Maur, requesting that, if he fell, it might be given to General Bellegrade. The combat then began. Valmont was an excellent swordsman, but he soon found that he had to do with his master.—At first he fought with great temper, but soon abandoning himself to the fury of resentment, he made the most desperate passes, and left himself so open to his adversary, that La Croix might repeatedly have taken his life; but it was evident that he acted merely on the defensive, and avoided even wounding him.

'Let us have done with this child's play,' said the enraged Valmont at last' 'you knew what you were about when you agreed to fight with swords; but if you are not dead to every sentiment of true honor, give me a fair chance, and let us take pistols.'

La Croix looked at him with horror: 'O my God!' cried he, 'how much more barbarous is man, under the influence of blind rage, than the most savage of animals! Yes, still thirst for my blood. Well, then, unjust man, satisfy yourself if you can.'

Pistols were produced; they tossed up for the first fire; the chance fell to Valmont; he fired and missed. La Croix turned round, and taking direct aim at a tree thirty paces distant, lodged the bullet in it breast high.

A cry of mingled astonishment and admiration burst forth from all the officers. 'Sdeath,' cried Valmont, 'this is not to be borne; I will not receive my life at your hands; I insist upon your firing.'

'Be satisfied, M. Valmont; you have succeeded in bringing me into the field, heaven knows, against my will; but I entered it with a determination not to raise my hand against your life; insult me as you please, you shall not provoke me to break my resolution.'

Overcome by these words, Valmont stammered out, 'I am to blame.'

'But I more so,' cried La Croix, interrupting him; 'I ought not to have suffered any provocation to draw me into an action so contrary to my principles. Thus you have lowered me in my own eyes, and I am determined to have my revenge; for I swear to you that, from this moment, I shall not cease to seek your friendship, till I compel you to grant it to me.'

'It is yours already,' cried the subdued Valmont; 'yes, La Croix, the promise of your friendship is the only thing that could reconcile me to myself; that could give me courage to avow the injustice, the barbarity of my conduct to you—conduct which I now publicly declare to have been unworthy of a gentleman and soldier, and for which I sincerely ask your pardon.'

It was granted with a hearty shake of the hand. The other officers flocked around La Croix, eager to solicit his friendship, and prevail on him to be present at an entertainment which they determined to give in his honor. He would have declined this public acknowledgement of the superiority of his conduct but they were too pressing to be refused: he agreed to accept it, and they all returned amicably to the parade together.

The subsequent conduct of Valmont proved that he was not unworthy of the generous forgiveness he had received. He published every where the particulars of the rencontre, and gave to his antagonist all the merit which was so justly his due. The old General was delighted; he declared that the nuptials of his daughter and La Croix should be celebrated the moment the consent of his father was obtained.

'Ah!' cried Eugenie, extending her hand to La Croix, 'heaven be praised that thou art safe! I will not reproach thee, but yet —'

'But yet I should have done better not to have met him; is not that what you was going to say?'

'Yes.'

'Foolish girl!' said the General, frowning.

'No,' cried La Croix, 'she is right. I have but half acquitted myself to my conscience; it is only in refusing a challenge altogether that a man can prove himself possessed of true courage.'

POLITICAL.

[From the Southern (Ga.) Banner.]

GOVERNOR WILSON LUMPKIN.

We are indebted to this gentleman for a letter on the Presidential question, which will be found in a subsequent column. It is a calm appeal to the people of the State against forming a connection with Northern Whiggery; and is full of sound reasoning and solid argument. Will citizens of Georgia listen to the voice of one who has always been their friend; whose capacity to judge is admitted; whose honesty is unimpeachable; and who has no motive to deceive them?

WASHINGTON, May 9th, 1840.

DEAR SIR:—To relieve myself from the daily labor of answering letters addressed to me from my friends and fellow-citizens, on subjects connected with the Presidential canvass now going on, I submit to you for publication a few brief remarks.

I confess it has been with regret and surprise, that I have discovered that any portion of any *political party* in Georgia, should be found co-operating with the Federalist and Abolitionist, to promote the elecion of General Harrison to the Presidency. All parties in Georgia, as late as December last, stood pledged against the promotion of Generale Harrison to the Chief Magistracy. And all the events which have since transpired, it would seem to any rational mind, must have tended greatly to increase the opposition of the South to the elevation of that individual.—His being forced upon the *Whig combination*, by the Federalists and Abolitionists of the North, as the candidate of the party, in preference to Mr. Clay and all others, is no valid reason to raise him in the estimation of the South. To see political men, who have long been the leaders of a powerful and talented political party in Georgia, raise up at this late day, and promulgate to the world, as an apology for their sudden change in favor of General Harrison—that they had heretofore been ignorant of his public character and distinguished merits, which now, in their estimation, entitled him to the Presidency; or admit that their opposition heretofore had been unjustly based on mere prejudice, must be considered *a humiliating apology*, to all such as aspire to the leadership of a great political party. And, if reasons more valid exist, for this sudden change of position, I have not seen them presented. I have neither time nor disposition to become the biographer of General Harrison or Mr. Van Buren. I am, however, familliar with the most prominent public acts of the lives of both these gentleman; and my personal acquaintance with both afford me some additional aid in claims to this high official distinction. Upwards of twenty years ago, I served in Congress with General Harrison, and being a boarder under the same roof, had the usual opportunity afforded under such circumstances, of knowing General Harrison, *as he was*, when in the prime of his intellectual manhood. My personal acquaintance with Mr. Van Buren is more limited—being chiefly confined to the last three years' intercourse, which has grown out of my present position. I consider the difference in the general character and qualifications of these two individuals for the station under consideration, *immeasurable*. Mr. Van Buren's talents, character, deportment and qualifications, will secure to him the highest respect and consideration, in any official station whatever. On the contary, General Harrison can sustain himself *no where*, in high official station. Mr. Van Buren has, throughout his political life, been attached to the well known, well defined, Republican party of the country. General Harrison's political associations have been chiefly with the Federal party, and judging from his public life, I entertain no doubt of his strong attachment to that party and its principles. As far as I have been able to examine the subject, I consider the General wholly destitute of fixed political opinions. I consider him a politician of the *expediency*, or *general welfare* school, ready to do any thing which he may consider *absolutely necessary* to the *general welfare* of the country. Hence it is, that he is the favorite candidate for the Presidency, of such a variety of conflicting elements. He is *clay* in the hands of the potter, or rather in the hands of Whig combination. He suits the views of the Abolitionists, the high tarriffites, the *Bank government* party, &c. &c.

Should he succeed to the Presidency, I can form no reasonable conjecture what he would or would not do, except from a survey and consideration of the material upon which his administration must necessarily be based. And none, I conclude, will deny that an overwhelming portion of that material, are diametrically opposed to the principles and policy of the great body of the Republicans of the South. On the other hand, the recorded acts, the principles and policy of Mr. Van Buren's whole political life, justify the assertion, that the Jeffersonian Republicans of the South may safely confide in Martin Van Buren. Every consideration of patriotism, consistency, and self-respect, secures the fidelity of Mr. Van Buren to the great and leading principles of the Republicans of the South. How then, I would respectfully ask, can any Southern man, under existing circumstances, desire to change Mr. Van Buren for General Harrison? The most violent opposition to the present Administration, is based on the charge of its coincidence of views, with the Southern Democrats and State Rights Republicans. In other words, that the President is "a Northern man, with Southern principles." Shall we of the South, under these circumstances, prefer the candidate of the Federalists and Abolitionists to our own Republican President? I trust not. I think not.

As regards the claims of the rival candidates for the responsible and elevated officer under consideration, I refer to claims founded on public service. I have no hesitancy in saying, that a fair and just comparison would greatly preponderate in favor of Mr. Van Buren. But I shall not enter upon that investigation or comparison; because I disavow the doctrine, or principle, that the offices of our Republic are to be bestowed on any man, as a reward of gratitude of past services, *irrespective of the public interest*. Such doctrine would tend to jeapodize the best interests of the country, and create demands in favor of individuals, incompatible with my views of the principles of our institutions. The only legitimate object in creating or filling office, is that of promoting the public interest. There should be no superfluous office under our Government; and all offices ought to be filled by those who will best discharge the duties which devolve on the office. Our elective system of Government wisely affords the opportunity to the people, for a precedent salutary exercise of the valuable principle of rotation in office. No occupant of office has any just claims to re-election or continuence in office, merely to promote his interest or wishes. The incumbent has no just claims to re-election, which are not based upon the public interest. Office always affords a fair opportunity to the incumbent to develope his ability and fidelity to the public interest; and by that test the decision should invariably be made. It is right and laudable in a public man to desire public favor and approbation, and he should seek it by faithful and honest service.

But the people should scrutinize and distinguish between actual service, and mere pretence and deception. Trite as it may be to express it, yet "actions speak louder than words;" and the quality of the tree is best known by its fruit. And by the test thus laid down, I have exercised my best judgement in making up my opinions in regard to the Presidential candidates. The result is, I ardently desire the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, because I believe the best interests of our country, and the perpetuation of our good institutions, demand it

The election of General Harrison to the Presidency at this time, would, in my opinion, be the greatest calamity which has yet befallen our country in the way of selection of a Chief Magistrate. Admitting the patriotism and good intentions of General Harrison, yet I consider him wholly deficient in political principles and qualifications to administer this great Government to the interest of the people. My only hope for the prosperity and perpetuation of our Republican system, is in a strict and rigid adherence to the letter and spirit of our written Constitution.

However patriotic and pure may the motive to promote the "general welfare," by an infringement upon the Constitution, every such breach jeopardizes the liberty of the people, and weakens the bonds of the Federal Union. If General Harrison had the admitted ability of a Webster or Clay, (and was so disposed,) how could he.

under the existing circumstances, administer the Government on the principles of the Republican party, as did Jefferson? His administration must necessarily be based upon all the *odds* and ends of a coalition, principally opposed to the Republican party.

"Therefore, my friends and fellow-citizens, allow me, as one who is greatly indebted to your long kindness and confidence, to ask, for your own interest, more than mine, and you lay aside the besetting sin of party strife, and look into this subject. Before you contribute to the elevation of General Harrison to the Presidency, make up your minds to submit to the consequences.

In the day of calamity and trial, when bought under a Bank Government; oppressed by a partial and burdensome system of taxation; or under the controlling influence of wild and revengeful fanaticism; in such a day as the one described, my endurance may be equal to yours. Some of you may take the lead of me in what you may consider the *rightful remedy of nullification*. If you do not intend to be *submission men*, now is the time to *resist*. If you suffer yourselves to be shorn of your strength, the Philistines will be upon you. The constitutional, the best, the most peaceable remedy, for a wise and virtuous people, *is the ballot box*. As to the electioneering, revellings, banquets, and party slang of the day, I stand aloof from all these things. If you could witness the humiliating scenes which are going on in this part of the country at present, I know that both your good sense and moral feelings would revolt at passing events. You will no doubt see published in the newspapers, an account of a recent great Whig meeting in Baltimore. Let me warn you—reflect and consider on these things.

Upon the subject of this letter, there should be but one party in Georgia. If we, indeed, are opposed to Federalism and Abolitionism, we ought not to abandon our bretheren of the North and the West, who have hazarded every thing in the support of our principles and our rights.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
WILSON LUMPKIN.

From the Eastern Argus.

CHANGES! CHANGES! NOT HERE, BUT THERE!!

The effrontery with which the opposition are circulating the most RECKLESS FALSEHOODS in relation to political changes, is absolutely *amazing*. The oldest and soundest Democrats in the State are made, from time to time, the subjects of lying reports. They are pushing the system of deception *all lengths*. Desperate in their condition, and maddened by the gloomy prospects before them, they seem to have thrown truth and honesty to the winds, and to be willing to sacrifice every thing valuable in public morals, and every thing honorable in political strife, to their own wild ambition and greedy lust of power.

A highly respectable gentleman of this city has related to us striking facts on this subject. He has just returned from an extended tour through Cumberland, Oxford, and Kennebec Counties, and has taken pains, he informs us, to *put to the test* the accuracy of this Federal cry of "*Changes!*" He assures us that it has no foundation whatever. He says, that, upon [illegible] *town he passed through*, he was [illegible] *changes* THERE, but that a tremendous revolution was effected in some town FARTHER OFF; that when he reached the town *further on*, he found the *same story there*, and was at last driven to the conclusion, that if he kept travelling till he *actually found the "changes,"* he would hardly be able to get home before election!

These Federal reports, destitute of the slightest particle of truth, are kept afloat by the opposition in every direction. We heard yesterday, from an Eastern gentleman, that in his section of State, it was confidently reported that JOHN T. PAINE Esq., of York County, had gone over to the enemy! Now, Mr. Paine, as we learn from some of his own neighbors, was never more firm in his attachment to republican principles, than he is at the present day! The report concerning *him* therefore, has been manufactured *out of the whole cloth*, for political effect; and we refer to it as a fair specimen of Federal recklessness.

Our own County, too, its democracy will be surprised to learn, is undergoing, according to Federal authority, a most "TREMENDOUS REVOLUTION." An old republican of Portland, the other day learned with amazement, that one of his earliest associates in a neighboring town, had actually renounced Van Buren, and he went out to see him. The very first sentence his friend uttered on meeting him, was, "*So they say, [illegible] what you have got over to Fryeburg!*" [illegible] Democratic had met the same fate with the County Democrat! Both had been the innocent victims of slanderous reports, and had been mourning, at the same time, over each other's degeneracy! The story concerning one was set afloat in the *interior*; the story concerning the *other*, was for circulation *here!*

Another falsehood is going the round of the opposition papers, in relation to the towns of Sebago and Baldwin. The sterling Democracy of these towns are insulted perpetually by a Federal Representation that they are becoming renegades to ancient faith. Forty-three persons, "THE OLD PORTLAND" tells us, has just come out for Harrison in those two places, who have heretofore supported Van Buren! We pronounce the assertion a *wholesale falsehood*, and a *gross libel* upon the Republicans in the towns referred to. We have conversed, lately, with gentlemen from Baldwin and Sebago, who assure us that the Democracy nearly stand *better*, at this moment, in those towns, than they have ever stood there for the *last three years!* Instead of changes *against* us, they say, there are changes *in our favor*; and they express the utmost confidence that their assertions will be amply borne out by the results of the fall election. We do not doubt they are right; and that our friends in the [illegible] opposition have thus libelled, [illegible] next September, to testify at the [illegible] TREACHERY and [illegible] TRAITORS! *The only name* which [illegible] have among their pretended converts in [illegible] is that of *Isaac Dyer!* "*Isaac Dyer and 42 others*," is their phrase! Now, Isaac Dyer has been opposed to the Democratic party for the *last three years*, and is about as truly called *a new convert*, as the Prophet Tallmadge, or Mr. Padlock Ruggles! He left the Administration when these men, and the rest of their Judas tribe, departed; and it is a mean piece of Federal deception to try to palm him off now as a *virgin acquisition* to the Piebald Party! As to the "*42 others*," it will be time enough to talk about *them*, when we see their *names!*

We have written the preceding paragraphs, not, merely for the purpose of correcting the falsehoods which they expose, but to hold up the opposition to the public eye in its favorite attitude of electioneering. We wish the people to *know* and *feel* the desperation of a faction which can thus use the most profligate *means*, to accomplish its mischievous ends of party triumph! We wish to call upon every patriot in the State, to use his best exertions to *put down* practices so at variance with all morality and fair dealing, as those to which we have referred! And we ask every candid man, whether he be Federal or Democratic, if a party which shows itself willing to *gain* power by corruption and dishonesty, will not be likely to *use* that corruptly, if it *does* gain it!

From the Eastern Argus.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—The Federalists of Oxford County, on the 25th ult., again repeated their annual farce of nominating County Officers, to be rejected, as usual, on the great day of tests. One would suppose, from what was said and done on the occasion, that 'Old Oxford' is forsaking her first love, and sinking into the slough of Federalism. But no fears need be entertained on that subject.

You will learn that the County nominations are the same as last year. Long, too, the stereotyped candidate for Congress, is again in the field. In relation to an *Elector*, there was more difficulty. Some were for taking an old 'black-cockade federalist'—some for a more liberal whig—and others for uniting upon a political Judas, in the hope that he might possibly carry with him some twaddling voters, who might be mourning in secret places. After much 'soft sawder' from 'the great Androscoggin Lawyer,' the Convention finally upon the principle of availability, settled down upon *Rufus K. Goodenow*—a man familiar to the County of Oxford, as a false and traiterous political renegade. A man, who, when in poverty and obscurity, was fed and sustained by the Democracy, and enjoyed the emoluments of the best office in the county, for some sixteen years. A man, by whose secret management, and underhanded means, in the memorable year of 1830, as is generally believed, a federal brother was promoted to the Speaker's Chair, and who, from that time to his final apostacy, was a dead weight to the party to which he professed to belong!—And yet this same gentleman, or his *new* political associates, have the effrontery to claim support for him, for having "done more for the Democracy of Oxford than *all the rest* in the County." Yes, this same man, who, when the people began to distrust his principles, and were about to pass a righteous judgment upon him, so supplicantly, before a Legislative caucus, entreated that they would not vote him from their ranks, and thereby compel him to wear a mark of indelible disgrace. This same man, who, on a certain occasion, with tears in his eyes, so humbly "promised good fashions for the future," that he was permitted to retain a lucrative office, contrary to the principles of common justice. This same man now claims to be a Democrat, and to be entitled to the support and gratitude of his fellow citizens, on the score of services he has rendered the cause of Democracy! "O shame, where is thy blush!"

The Resolutions you will see elsewhere.—They are of the doleful kind, full of murmurings and complaints against the Government; in fact, the same in substance which have been passed and re-passed in every Federal Convention for the last two or three years. In accordance with the Federal plan, they commit the opposition upon no measure, avow no principles, but only continue the sing-song of Bankruptcy, Ruin, and Distress.

The Speeches were in the same vein. The Congressional nominee responded to his nomination in remarks some ten minutes long—thought the people had been mightily deceived by the "minions in power"—talked a little about Amos Kendall and his children, trusted that better days were coming (when he should be elected?) thanked the Convention, and sat down. The *most remarkable truth* which he uttered, was, that he was "by no means a speech maker." Next came Blake, the Chairman on Resolutions, a man, by the way, one notch higher, in his own estimation, than any other in the district. He thought it a pity that "the Resolutions just introduced should go by default," and would endeavor to present some reasons why they ought to pass. For a more particular description of his speech I refer you to the files of the "Old Portland" for the last six months. The name of Mr. Goodenow was then called, who said "he was not pregnant with a speech, but could thank the Convention for the expression of their confidence in selecting him as their candidate for Elector, *more particularly*, because he knew he should be elected!" (No one, of course, has doubts but that gentleman has hopes and expectations for the future, in view of his political course!) The "Awful Sub Treasury" received a side blow from him. "It would paralize all our efforts (to promote our own interests?) set afloat all our contracts, and destroy all our institutions." He would not pretend to say it was *impossible* to do without a National Bank, although he thought that would undoubtedly be the most convenient *for government*. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Last, but not least, came P. C. Virgin, the Vice-gerent of the North. He was decidedly the "Orator of the day." If he shall tell as many truths for the next three weeks, as he made false assertions then, I am inclined to the opinion he must be pretty industrious.

It would be well if a correct report of all that was said on this occasion could be distributed among the people. Let it go out to the world, free from comment, and I underrate the intelligence of the people if their verdict would not be "out of thine own mouth will I judge thee."

The farce was concluded by sending for and dividing a huge pile of electioneering documents, to be circulated among the "benighted sons of Oxford;" and that too, when the slander had just been repeated, again and again, that the "Office-holders" were throwing away the people's money, in flooding the country with democratic speeches, and the like! Verily "Consistency thou art a Jewel!"

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From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

THE SOUTH AND WEST.

The following are extracts of a letter from an intelligent Georgian, now residing in Mississippi, dated June 2, 1840:

"The Federal party in Mississippi seem to be in high hopes of the election of General Harrison, *not in this State*, but in other States: and have become insolently determined to risk all they have upon his success. Mississippi will give a good account of herself. In no possible contingency can she cast her vote for an 'obsolete politician,' who has thrown himself under the guidance and protection of three Cincinnati Abolitionists. We are afraid they will instruct him, if elected, to recommend a law of the Federal legislature, to sell us out like cattle in the market place."

"Tennessee is also safe. It is a mistaken idea that the noble Polk *turned* that State in the last governor's election. She has *always been Democratic*. In the contest betweet Cannon and Gen. Armstrong, the latter was defeated, not because of the political numerical force against him, but the clumsy default of his friends in the western and middle districts. I was living in Tennessee at the time, and know this to be the fact. Besides the contest was between Judge White and Mr. Van Buren, and the candidates were regarded as respectively representing each Presidential aspirant. Tennessee is remarkable for her State pride, and at the time had the most unbounded confidence in the late Judge White. They had lost confidence in White when Gov. Polk presented himself before them; and the issue *directly* between Mr. Van Buren and Henry Clay. Tennessee rejected the latter upon the same ground that she will reject Gen. Harrison. She cannot be jostled from her principles by the vulgar cry of 'Har Cider and Log Cabin.'"

"A gentleman residing in this place, received a letter on yesterday from Col. M. of Kentucky, in which it is stated that the excitement in Kentucky is raging to a degree unheard of in that State. Col. M. writes that the full strength of the Democratic party will be given in the next canvass. He has the strongest hopes of carrying Kentucky for Mr. Van Buren.

"I am sincerely rejoiced at the course of Black, Colquitt, and Cooper. I have been attentively reading their speeches in Congress.—They take right and strong ground. Would to God that Georgia could become united as South Carolina is. The 'Charleston Address' is one of the ablest papers I have ever read, for one so short."

From the Bangor Democrat.

The Moral Outrages of the Federal Party.

Our opponents have taken INTEMPERANCE as the rallying cry of their party. They choose to be known as the *drinking* party—the *Cider-ites*. They resort to the *bottle* to create enthusiasm. Their political weapons are *strong drink*. Their arguments are *disorderly conduct* and *feasts of Bacchus*. They desecrate the Sabbath, and render night hideous by their drunkenness and debaucheries. Such charges cannot justly be made against all the whigs;—but in the cities and large towns the leaders and those who give tone to that party thus conduct. Our exchange papers come to us filled with accounts of the disgusting excesses and moral deformities of the whigs which it is painful to contemplate. And such are the *political and moral lepers* who vociferate at the top of their voices, "A corrupt Administration," "wickedness in high places," "down with the Administration, and its locofoco supporters."

Another class of leaders set themselves up as REFORMERS. They are *Bank Swindlers* and *Gamblers in Paper Money*; their whole business is to *cheat and defraud the laboring classes*, and yet *they* have the audacity to proclaim that they are the true friends of the poor and the humble, and that it is the policy of the Democratic party to reduce the wages of labor, and to oppress workingmen. How much *they* feel for the people while *robbing them of the proceeds of their labor*.

Lately Mr. DAVIS, the publisher of a Democratic paper in St. Louis, Missouri, was MURDERED by a *Bank Ruffian* because he had courage to expose some of the frauds of Federalism. The *murderer of Cilley* is now in Congress denouncing the Administration as *corrupt* and *unprincipled*. Every *shaving and swindling Bank*, and almost every *dishonest bankrupt* in the country are doing the same. So are all those men who have *sold themselves to the Banks*.

We forbear to enlarge on this point. Such *are the whig reformers of the day*. The fact that they set themselves up as such is of itself a moral outrage. And yet their wailings at the depravity of others are only drowned by their drunken shoutings. No wonder that men of all parties of good principles and good morals look upon such things with ineffable disgust. Yet why should any one expect any thing different from A PARTY WITHOUT PRINCIPLES. It is only the natural effect of a cause. There can be no sound political without good moral principles, and laxness in the former will produce looseness in the latter. Who shall say that political iniquity is not moral sin? Is it a less venial offence to get intoxicated politically, to cheat and lie politically, to murder politically, than in any other manner? All is NOT fair and right in politics any more than in morals. And it is as much the duty of freemen to exert a good political influence as for christians to exert a moral influence; indeed the two influences if natural and healthy can hardly be separated.

A large portion of the whig party are strictly Temperance men and profess to be rigid moralists. They profess religion, and live up to their profession. How do they view the MORAL OUTRAGES OF THE FEDERAL PARTY? They have duties to discharge as men and as christians. Do they unite theirs with the malign influence of the ABANDONED party? Can they sanction the orgies and outrages of the Cider-ites!

While these *leprous whig reformers* are crusading against alleged corruption in the Administration they defend the wickedness and are in love with the putridity of the banks. They exult in their own profligacy and self-abandonment, and *scoff at the restraints of principle*. What reward shall they receive at the hands of an intelligent people?

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 7, 1840.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MARTIN VAN BUREN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the County of Oxford are requested to meet at the Court House on Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day of AUGUST next, AT ONE OF THE CLOCK, P. M., for the purpose of selecting two candidates for Senators to the State Legislature, and a candidate for County Treasurer. Towns and Plantations are requested to send the usual number of Delegates.

OXFORD DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations, composing Oxford Congressional District, are requested to send the usual number of Delegates to attend a Convention to be holden at the Court House on Paris Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the TWELFTH day of AUGUST next, *at ten of the clock in the forenoon*, for the purpose of selecting a candidate, to be supported as a Representative to the 27th Congress. Also a suitable person to be supported as an Elector of President and Vice President.

Per order of County Committee.

June 29, 1840.

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."

Our friends will notice that a Convention has been called for the purpose of selecting the usual candidates for the ensuing campaign. It is time the Democracy of the County were moving. The opposition, throughout the State and country, have long since entered the field, with a zeal almost unprecedented. The coming contest is one of no ordinary character and interest. We have to contend against the wealth and aristocracy of the country, and the untiring efforts of a hungry class of politicians, who, for mere place, scruple not to resort to all sorts of means, to carry their point. The federal party are well aware that if they fail in this contest there is no hope for them in future. It is "much or nothing." The cause is a desperate one, and the means are of the same character. Their zeal and determination have been early and significantly manifested. They profess to have full confidence in the success of their efforts. If this were a new thing, it might well excite a fear for the result. But their zeal is not according to knowledge. That they will again be defeated, and that, too, in the most signal manner, in Maine and throughout the whole country, we doubt not for a moment. The country is decidedly Democratic.—The great mass of the people are with the government. The liberal principle has been constantly going onward, and not backward. True, we frequently hear the cry of "changes." Is this any thing new? Has it not ever been a part of their electioneering policy to keep up this cry? But where are they? Always away—*at a distance*. That there may have been occasional changes, may be true. But we venture to say they are ten to one in favor of the democracy. There is a certain class in the community, bankrupts in property, and principle, who, unwilling to bear the stigma of working out their own ruin, would gladly divest themselves of the responsibility, and throw the odium of their own acts upon the government. Mankind are generally unwilling to admit that they have been the "artificers of their own misfortune." There is a proneness to shift the responsibility from themselves, where it most justly belongs. Hence it may be that an occasional instance may be found among the class above mentioned, of individual changes. But where do they occur among the yeomanry,—the strength of the country? That a change is going on, we are well aware,—not a fitful and temporary one, but a "leavening of the whole lump."

But the watchword of "eternal vigilance," cannot be repeated too often. The democracy have only to exert their power, to achieve a great and glorious victory. The time is fast approaching, when that power will be called for. Our friends in other sections of the State, are beginning to be "up and doing." Old Oxford must not be in the back ground. We are strong enough, but some efforts must be made, to bring our strength to bear. It will be recollected that we have promised to beat our "benighted sister Waldo." To do it, a *large* majority must be thrown. As it was Oxford that gave the challenge, let it not be said, "she counted without her host." There is danger in feeling too strong. The sleep of confidence has sometimes proved the sleep of death. Let it not be so now.

Among the thousand different species of electioneering documents so freely circulated by the Federal party in this State, and by which they are attempting to deceive the honest yeomanry, is that famous speech of John Davis, now candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, who so shamefully misrepresented Buchanan in the U. S. Senate, upon the subject of wages, the currency, &c. if any of our readers should happen to be *favored* with one of these speeches, we wish them to read, also, in connection therewith, the following, which should have been added by way of an appendix:—"John Davis is the same man who gave *three cheers* in the streets of Worcester, when he received the news that the British army *had sacked the city of Washington, and* BURNT THE CAPITOL!"

"APPEAL TO THE DEMOCRACY."—We have received the first number of this able cotemporary, and recommend it most cordially to our readers, for the rallying Republican spirit which it breathes, and for the important facts it contains, as well as the sound principles therein promulgated. Let it circulate.

For the Democrat

FOURTH OF JULY.

MR. EDITOR,—In common with many others, I had the pleasure of listening to a discourse from the Rev. James Hooper, on the 4th inst., from these words,—"Render unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." It was truly gratifying to hear the sound views and clear ideas which were put forth in a style and manner peculiar to the venerable preacher, on this occasion. The appropriateness of an observance of the day was happily descanted upon. But it was a matter of regret that, in too many cases, its observance was attended with imprudence and folly. It was a day hallowed to American liberty, and one peculiarly calculated to call forth from every American bosom, emotions of praise and gratitude to Him, "whose tender mercies are over all his works." The different forms of government, and the advantages flowing from each were singly noticed, and particularly those connected with a democratic government. The idea that government is accountable for all the miseries and misfortunes of mankind, was freely and very happily discussed. As, on the one hand, government could not claim all the honor due to individuals for their happiness and prosperity as such, so, on the other, individuals ought not to ascribe all the legitimate consequences attending their own imprudent acts, to the folly and misrule of our civil authorities. Among the peculiar privileges connected with our government, was mentioned that which every individual enjoys, of whatever name or sect, of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Our Constitution, formed in wisdom, was every thing which it ought to be, leaving each member of society to think and act for himself. No class of christians could say to his neighbor, you must worship God as I do; but all are permitted to exercise their own free will, unharmed and unmolested. Without attempting to give any thing like an analysis of the discourse, we can say that it has seldom been our lot to hear a more interesting and practical one, or one better calculated to keep alive the principles which characterised our fathers, and which should inspire the hearts of the present and future generations, in order that the happy institutions under which we live, may be perpetuated to ourselves and to posterity.

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GENERAL JACKSON'S OPINION OF THE LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER PARTY.—We have permission from a friend of the old Hero, says the *Baltimore Republican*, to publish the following extract from a letter upon other business, in which he expresses his sentiments upon the absurd and unmeaning system now carrying on by the friends and supporters of the Federal Whig candidate for the Presidency. The extract will be read with interest, as well as pleasure, by the friends of decency and good order, in all quarters where it meets the "PUBLIC EYE."

"I think the attempt of the opposition to degrade our moral and national character, both at home and abroad, by their humbuggery of hard cider and log cabins, begins to recoil upon the authors. It is ongoing to the people, you are to [illegible] the next government, and we can lend you any where by the means of a hard cider cask. This is too great an indignity for the people to submit to.

We are [illegible] and degrade
[illegible] of Heaven.
ANDREW JACKSON"

THE GREATEST MEETING.—The Federal Convention of the 17th inst., is sometimes said to have been the greatest political meeting which ever assembled in the State. This is a mistake. The same method of electioneering against us, was attempted more than thirty years ago, and on a scale of greater magnificence. In 1808, our enemies had a meeting in Portland, with double the numbers of the late convention. They paraded through the streets with emblems and banners, and behaved very much as they did here. On one banner they had "REFORM," in large capitals,—the same word they use now. They also called for "A CHANGE," as loudly as they do now. Instead of a log cabin, they hauled about a immiature ship, upon the deck of which stood a federal orator, declaiming against Jefferson, just as the federal orators declaimed here against Mr. Van Buren. The points of resemblance between the Federal celebration at Portland, in 1808, and the Federal celebration at Augusta, in 1840, are numerous and striking.—A friend, who witnessed them both, says they were identical in spirit and appearance. They both were the work of the same blue-light party.—*Age.*

The federalists of York county are to be addressed on the 4th of July, by Ichabod Bartlett, of N. H. This is the same Bartlett, says the Saco Democrat, who declared at a caucus in Portsmouth, in the campaign of 1827-28, that *every man who voted for Gen. Jackson* DESERVED TO HAVE HIS EARS NAILED TO THE PILLORY!—And that if he (Gen. Jackson) lived in Portsmouth, the people would not support him for any ordinary town office,—*not even that of a Hog reeve!*"—*Argus, 30th ult.*

"My *dear* wife," as the man said when he looked at the last Milliner's bill.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDA

The following message was received from
dent of the United States, by Mr. A. Van
secretary.

To the Senate:

The importance of the subject to
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M. VAN BU

Washington, 27th, June 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, June 22

The undersigned, her Britannic Maj
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has the honor to transmit to the Se
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and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, two comm
employed during the last season to s
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The undersigned is instructed to s
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NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. A. Van Buren, his secretary.

To the Senate:

The importance of the subject to the tranquility of our country makes it proper that I should communicate to the Senate, in addition to information heretofore transmitted in reply to their resolution of the 17th of January last, the copy of a letter just received from Mr. Fox, announcing the determination of the British Government to consent to the principles of our last proposition for the settlement of the question of the North Eastern Boundary, with a copy of the answer made to it by the Secretary of State. I cannot doubt that, with the sincere disposition which actuates both Governments to prevent any other than an amicable termination of the controversy, it will be found practicable so to arrange the details of a conventional agreement on the principles alluded to as to effect that object.

The British commissioners, in their report communicated by Mr. Fox, express an opinion that the true line of the treaty of 1783 is materially different from that so long contended for by Great Britain. The report is altogether *ex parte* in its character, and has not yet, as far as we are informed, been adopted by the British Government. It has, however, assumed a form sufficiently authentic and important to justify belief that it is to be used hereafter by the British Government in the discussion of the question of boundary, and as it differs essentially from the line claimed by the United States, an immediate preparatory exploration and survey on our part, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, of the portions of the territoy therein more particularly brought into view, would, in my opinion, be proper. If Congress concur with me in this view of the subject, a provision by them to enable the Executive to carry it into effect, will be necessary.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, 27th, June 1840.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has the honor to transmit to the Secretary of State of the United States, by order of his Government, the accompanying printed copies of a report and map which have been presented to her Majesty's Government by Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, two commissioners employed during the last season to survey the disputed territory.

The undersigned is instructed to say, that it will of course have become the duty of her Majesty's Government to lay the said report and map before Parliament; but her Majesty's Government have been desirous, as a mark of courtesy and consideration towards the Government of the United States, that document bearing upon a question of so much interest and importance to the two countries, should, in the first instance, be communicated to the President. The documents had been officially placed in the hands of her Majesty's Government, only a few days previously to the date of the instruction addressed to the undersigned.

Her Majesty's Government feel an unabated desire to bring the long pending questions connected with the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America, to a final and satisfactory settlement; being well aware, that questions of this nature, as long as they remain open between two countries, must be the source of frequent irritation on both sides, and are liable at any moment to lead to events that may endanger the existence of friendly relation.

It is obvious that the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States, must be dealt with various and really existing difficulties, or else those questions would not have remained open ever since the year 1783, notwithstanding the frequent and earnest endeavours made by each Government to bring them to an adjustment. But her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success.

The best clue to guide the two Governments in their future proceedings may perhaps be obtained by an examination of the causes of past failure, and the most prominent amongst these causes has certainly been a want of correct information as to the topographical features and physical character of the district in dispute.

The want of adequate information may be traced as one of the difficulties which embarrassed the Netherlands Government in its endeavors to decide the points submitted to its arbitration, in 1830. The same has been felt by the Government in England: it has been left and admitted by the Government of the United States, and even by the local Government of the contiguous State of Maine.

The British Government and the Government of the United States agreed, therefore, two years ago, that a survey of the disputed territory, by a joint commission, would be the measure best calculated to elucidate and solve the question at issue. The President proposed such a commission, and her Majesty's Government consented to it: and it was believed by her Majesty's Government that the general principles upon which the commission was to be guided, in its local operations, had been settled by mutual agreement, arrived at by means of a correspondence which took place between the two Governments in 1837 and 1838.

Her Majesty's Government accordingly transmitted, in April of last year, for the consideration of the President, the draft of a convention to regulate the proceedings of the proposed commission. The preamble of that draft recited textually the agreement that had been come to by means of notes which had been exchanged between the two Governments; and the articles of the draft were framed, as her Majesty's Government considered, in strict conformity with that agreement.

But the Government of the United States did not think proper to assent to the convention so proposed.

The United States Government did not indeed allege that the proposed convention was at variance with the result of the previous correspondence between the two Governments; but it thought that the convention would establish a commission of 'mere exploration and survey;' and the President was of opinion that the step next to be taken by the Governments, should be to contract stipulations bearing upon the face of them the promise of a final settlement, under some form or other, and within a reasonable time.

The United States Government accordingly transmitted to the undersigned, for communication to her Majesty's Government, in the month of July last, a counter draft of convention, varying considerable in some parts, as the Secretary of State of the United States admitted in his letter to the undersigned of the 29th of July last, from the draft proposed by Great Britain. But the Secretary of State added, that the United States Government did not deem it necessary to comment upon the alterations so made, as the text itself of the counter draft would be found sufficiently perspicuous.

Her Majesty's Government might certainly well have expected that some reason would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined to confirm an arrangement which was founded upon propositions made by that Government itself, and upon modifications to which that Government had agreed; or that if the American Government thought the draft of convention thus proposed was not in conformity with the previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

Her Majesty's Government, considered the present state of the boundary question, concur with the Government of the United States in thinking that it is on every account expedient that the next measure to be adopted by the Governments should contain arrangements which will necessarily lead to a final settlement; and they think that the convention which they proposed last year to the President, instead of being framed so as to constitute a mere commission of exploration and survey, did, on the contrary, contain certain stipulations calculated to lead to the final ascertainment of the boundary between the two countries.

There was, however, undoubtedly, one essential difference between the British draft and the American counter draft. The British draft contained no provision embodying the principle of arbitration; the American counter draft did contain such a provision.

The British draft contained no provision for arbitration, because the principle of arbitration had not been proposed on either side during the negociations upon which that draft was founded; and because, moreover, it was understood at that time that the principle of arbitration would be decidedly objected to by the United States.

But as the United States Government have now expressed a wish to embody the principle of arbitration in the proposed convention, her Majesty's Government are perfectly willing to accede to that wish.

The undersigned is accordingly instructed to state officially to Mr. Forsyth, that her Majesty's Government consent to the two principles which form the main foundation of the American counter draft; namely, first, that the commission to be appointed shall be so constituted as necessarily to lead to a final settlement of the questions of boundary at issue between the two countries; and secondly, that in order to secure such a result, the convention by which the commission is to be created shall contain a provision for arbitration upon points as to which the British and American commissioners may not be able to agree.

The undersigned is, however, instructed to add, that there are many matters of detail in the American counter draft, which her Majesty's Government, cannot adopt. The undersigned will be furnished from his Government, by an early opportunity, with an amended draft, in conformity with the principles above stated, to be submitted to the consideration of the President. And the undersigned expects to be at the same time furnished with instructions to propose to the Government of the United States a fresh local and temporary convention, for the better prevention of incidental border collisions within the disputed territory, during the time that may be occupied in carrying through the operations of survey or arbitration.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 26th, June 1840.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive a note addressed to him on the 22d inst. by Mr Fox, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, enclosing printed copies of the Report and map laid before the British Government by the Commissioners employed during the last season to survey the territory in dispute between the two countries, and communicating the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government to the two principles which form the main foundation of the counter proposition of the United States for the adjustment of the question.

The undersigned, having laid Mr. Fox's note before the President, is instructed to say, in answer, that the President duly appreciates the motives of courtesy which prompted the British Government to communicate to that of the United States the document referred to; and that he derives great satisfaction from the announcement that her Majesty's Government do not relinquish the hope that the sincere desire which is felt by both parties to arrive at an amicable settlement will at length be attended with success; and from the prospect held out by Mr. Fox, of his being accordingly furnished, at an early opportunity, with the draft of a proposition amended in conformity with the principles to which her Majesty's Government has acceded, to be submitted to the consideration of this Government.

Mr. Fox states that his Government might have expected that, when the American counter draft was communicated to him, some reasons would have been given to explain why the United States Government declined confirming the British draft of Convention, or that if it thought the draft was not in conformity with previous agreement, it would have pointed out in what respect the two were considered to differ.

In the note which the undersigned addressed to Mr. Fox on the 29th July last year, transmitting the American counter draft, he stated that in consequence of the then recent events on the frontier, and danger of collision between the citizens and subjects of the two Governments, a mere commission of exploration and survey would be inadequate to the exigencies of the occasion, and fall behind the just expectations of the people of both countries, and referred to the importance of having the measure next adopted bear upon its face stipulations which must result in a final settlement, under some form, and in a reasonable time. These were the reasons which induced the President to introduce in the new project, the provisions which he thought calculated for the attainment of so desirable an object; and which, in his opinion, rendered obviously unnecessary any allusion to the previous agreements referred to by Mr. Fox. The President is gratified to find that a concurrence in those views has brought the minds of her Majesty's Government to a similiar conclusion; and from this fresh indication of harmony in the wishes of the two cabinets, he permits himself to anticipate the most satisfactory result from the measure under consideration.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity to offer to Mr. Fox, renewed assurance of his distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

H. S. Fox, Esq.

On motion by Mr Buchanan, the Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

From the Bangor Democrat.

ENTHUSIASM FOR HARRISON.

The Bankmen, broken down Speculators, universal Credit advocates, Harrissonmen, democratic Federalists! Aristocrats, Ciderites—in a word the Federalists tell us continually of the tremendous enthusiasm of the people for their mock military Hero and Presidential candidate. The people love him as they never loved mortal man; they worship him as they never adored that pure and exalted *democrat*, the "god-like" Daniel Webster! Now it all this be true, why is it that the people are continually asking, who is Gen. Harrison? What has he ever done for his country? What will he do for his country if elected President? What are his principles? Is he a bank man? Is he a currency reformer? Is he in favor of an Independent Constitional Treasury? Would he punish public defaulters? Is he a democrat or a federalist?—All these and a thousand other questions are every day asked by the very people alleged to be filled with hard cider enthusiasm. The truth is the enthusiasm for Harrison is confined to the federal leaders—the people do not feel or know any thing about it, and the attempt to create an artificial enthusiasm in his favor is *no go*—it *don't take* as the federalists hoped it would.

The "hurrah for Jackson" was a natural and spontaneous effusion of real feeling pervading the great mass of the people. There was something in the character of the "Hero of New Orleans" to produce it. His heroic deeds and Roman virtues induced the natural response, "hurrah for Jackson." It was an involuntary tribute to the genius of a great man—an irrepressable enthusiasm for a real Hero endeared to the people by his services, and their admiration of a great mind. Well might the American people shout "hurra for Jackson," thus making audible their thoughts and feelings.

Remembering the enthusiasm of the people for Jackson, no wonder that the federalists attempt to *manufacture* an enthusiasm for Harrison. They might as well expect the people to hurra for Gen. John Smith or Gen. Hodsdon, as to hurra for Harrison. There is nothing to admire in his character, nothing out of which to create enthusiasm. As well might Henry A. Wise be compared to Washington, as Gen. Harrison to Andrew Jackson, or any deaf and dumb person to Patrick Henry. Hurra for Harrison would be more out of place than hurra for John Holmes. Gen. Jackson lived in history and in the hearts of his countrymen, his fame was their glory, but who of the present age ever heard of Gen. Harrison until manufactured into a great man by federal conventions?

SIGNIFICANT.—Almost every office-holder under Kent, was present and active at the late federal Convention! His Secretary of State made a fawning speech, under peculiar circumstances. Instead of addressing the multitude from the piazza of the Capitol, as all other speakers did, he was placed upon the Presidents platform, facing the Capitol. It was observed that he continually kept his eyes upon the windows of the room occupied by the Secretary of State! He was, of course, aroused to the highest point of indignation, at the "*corruption of the Administration!*"

Oh, the patriotism of office seekers!—*Augusta Age.*

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The Ciderites make a bitter outcry because money is scarce. They may have just as much as they can earn or buy. If by money they mean Bank bills, let them go to their political friends, the bankers and ask for accommodations. *Ninety-nine one hundredths of all the banks in the country are controlled by the Harrison federalists.* The federalists, therefore, the party by whom the outcry is raised, are responsible for the scarcity of money. They control the banks and according to their own logic *they* have *reduced prices* and occasioned *distress* by refusing to loan their money, by making it scarce. This is a plain and true statement of the case. The federal Bankmen have the power to make money plenty or scarce, whichever they please; but they turn the screws upon the public and then charge their own iniquity upon the administration. In obedience to the mandate of Biddle, in the "INFLECTION OF SUFFERINGS" they are to bring the people into the support of Federalism. In turning the screws the Banks may do themselves and their friends the greatest injury. But the whigs will bear it as heretofore and kiss the hand that smites them. Aye they will fawn about the tyrants to be *scourged*, and then beg for a National Bank of omnipotent power to control the business and direct the political destinies of the country.—*Bangor Democrat.*

Democratic Principles.

A simple and frugal Government, confined within strict constitutional limits.

No public debt, either by the General Government or by States, except for objects of urgent necessity.

No assumption by the General Government of the debts already contracted by the States.

No extensive system of Internal Improvement, either by the General Government or by States.

A constitutional barrier against improvident loans.

The honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith.

A gradual return from an excessive credit system.

No connexion between Government and Banking corporations.

No grants of exclusive charter, by special legislation, to Banks.

No connection between Church and State.

No proscription for honest opinions.

Fostering aid to public education.

No repeal of the Naturalization Laws.

THE PARTY WITHOUT PRINCIPLE.—At the Harrisburg Convention, which nominated Gen. Harrison, no creed of public policy was avowed. The people then pronounced the federal party, *a party without principle.*

When Gen. Harrison's confidential committee proclaimed that he "*would make no further declarations for the public eye,*" the people again pronounced the federal party *a party without principle.*

Can the people of Maine, who witnessed the doings of the 17th of June, hesitate to call the federal party, *a party without principle.*

Did those who heard the speeches of that day, hear any *principles* avowed? Can those, who read the resolutions then adopted, discover any *principles* involved in them?

The federal party, is indeed *the party without principle.* As such, let it be recognized. As such, let it be *defeated.*—*Augusta Age.*

THE OLD LINES.—One peculiar feature of the Maine federal Convention of June 17, was the distinct revival of old party lines. No one could look round upon the members of that Convention, without perceiving that it was a meeting of the *old federal party.* Among them might be seen the descendants of tory refugees, avowed monarchists and men boasting their hostility to Jefferson. To represent the Hartford Convention, was a son of the only surviving member in Maine, himself to aged to be present. Two old federal towns were fully represented. Wiscasset, Winthrop and Vassalboro, stood preeminent. The spontaneous exclamation of every spectator was, "*this is indeed the old federal party!*"—*Augusta Age.*

THE MURDER OF MR. DAVIS.—Our readers will recollect that Mr. Davis, the proprietor of a Democratic paper in St. Louis, was recently murdered by a violent Whig. The friends of the paper after his disease, took out letters of administration, and were going to continue the paper, when other parties stepped in, got the letters of administration set aside, turned out the editor, and made it a *Whig paper.*—Could it be that its former proprietor was murdered merely to effect this change? We do not like to believe it, and yet it looks very much like the case.—*Philadelphia Times.*

FEDERAL CHANGES. In the County of Somerset, the federalists claim DR. NOURSE, of Hallowell, as a convert to log-cabinism.

In the County of Piscataquis, GEN. WHITE of Augusta, is claimed as an accession to the federal party.

In the County of Oxford, COL. ANDREWS of Turner, is reported to have abandoned the Democracy.

With such tricks and lies are we now assailed, by a faction more desperate than ever.—The only safe course, is to believe nothing stated by federalists in conversation, or by a federal newspaper.—*Age.*

STIFF.—An old federalist from Winthrop, who came down to the federal Convention, looked at one of the hand bills, styling it the "Harrison *Democratic* Convention." He took it in high dudgeon and insisted that he always had been a federalist, and always would be one.—He was finally pacified by the leaders, who privately assured him, that it was called "*Democratic*" just *to humbug the people!*—*Age.*

A Figure Head.—The President of the federal Convention, was a renegade Democrat, who having been sixteen years, Clerk of the Courts for the County of Oxford, left the party because he could not be longer continued in the office!—*Age.*

MONEY.—The Central Bank of Georgia, has advertised that it will, on the 16th July, commence loaning $750,000.

REWARD.—The Horticultural Society in Massachusetts, has offered a premium of $100 for the successful method of destroying the bugs which infest the rose bush, without injury to the bush or its foliage.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., July 1, 1840.

Andrews, Edward	Hammond, Jane L.
Bemis, Francis	Kendall, Justus J.
Besse, Alden	Lovejoy, Rev Mr.
Brett, Luther	Murch, Joseph
Cole, Josiah	Pond, Daniel
Dean, Abigail C.	Ramsdell, Job
Felton, J. W.	Ryerson, Samuel
Faunce, Ichabod N	Swett, Israel
Gray, Columbus	Smith, J.
Hubbard, Hiram	Town, Sarah T.
Hubbs, J. W.	Whittemore, Isaiah

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr Solon G. Walker, of this town, and Miss Vesta Chandler, of Sumner.

In Waterford, by Rev. E. Hotchkiss, Capt. Thomas Perry and Miss Phebe Stone.

DIED.

In Woodstock, 25th ult., Mr. Antipas Durell, aged 46 years. In the decease of this individual, the community have lost a valuable and useful member, and his family sustained an irreparable loss.—COMM

REMOVAL.

THOMAS H. BROWN, M. D.,

WOULD hereby give notice to his friends, patrons, and the public, that he has removed from PARIS HILL to **SOUTH PARIS VILLAGE**, where he intends to continue the practice of

MEDICINE & SURGERY.

Present residence at the small dwelling East and nearest the Methodist Meeting House.

In this public announcement, I deem it an act of justice to tender to my friends and patrons my sincere gratitude and thanks for their past kindness towards me.

South Paris, July 3, 1840. tf 47

NOTICE.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of June, five SHEEP and one LAMB, marked with a slanting crop on the under side of the right ear, and square crop on the left. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. EDEN THAYER.

Paris, July 4, 1840. tf 47

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—June 29, 1840.

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 30th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., at the store of Jefferson Coolidge in Livermore, in said county, all the right, title, and interest in equity of redemption which Samuel Park, Jr., has in and to the following described real estate, to wit: about three acres of land, situated in the town of Livermore, near Gibbs' Mills, so called, being part of lots numbered thirty-one and thirty-two, in said town, and is the same piece of land which the said Park conveyed by mortage deed to Jacob Gibbs, Nathaniel Norcross, and Gilbert Hinds, on the seventh day of August, A. D. 1837, and is recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, Book 53, page 221. Also one other piece or parcel of land, situated in said Livermore, near said Mills, being five sixteenths of an acre of land on which Nathaniel Harmon now resides, and is the same land which the said Park conveyed by mortgage deed, to the said Gibbs, Norcross, and Hinds, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 55, pages 400 and 401, and all the right in equity of redemption which the said Park had to said premises, on the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1839, when the same was attached upon the original writ.

3w47 LEE STRICKLAND, Dep. Sh'ff.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Thomas Bragg, late of Township Letter B, gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law, to the said creditors, to bring in and prove their claims; that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on the fourth Wednesdays of September, November, and December next, at the Inn of Lyman Daniels, in Andover, from two to six o'clock P. M., on each of said days.

EDWARD L. POOR,
CALEB F. POOR.

Andover, July 1, 1840. 3w47

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—*Rumford.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the non-resident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Rumford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1839, for county, town, and school district No. 11 taxes; and also for delinquent highway tax for the year 1838, committed to me by the Assessors of said town to collect, in the sums following; and that the same remain unpaid in the bills as follows:

Names of non-residents, known or unknown.	No. of Lot.	No. Division	No. Acres.	Value.	Money Tax.	School District No. 11.	Highway T.	Delinquent
N. G. River.								
John Bradley,	51	2	100	100	76	1 56		64
do	53	2	100	125	95	78		81
do	55	2	100	105	76			64
do	82	2	100	100	76	1 56		
do	84	2	100	100	76	1 56		64
Nathan Brewer,	9	2	83	40	32			25
David Wait,	56	2	100	160	76			61
Unknown	42	2	81	60	38			32
E. E. River.								
C. M. Jewett,	17	1	80	150	114			
John Bradley,	63	3	62	50	38			
Unknown	68	3	150	50	38			
do	56	3	89	40	32			25
John Bradley or unknown	24	3	200	100	76			64
John Bradley,	38	3	100	100	76			
do	68	3	100	50	38			
do	96	3	100	50	38			64
do	83	3	100	50	38			32
C. L. Eastis,	89	3	78	40	32			25
do	107	3	100	80	38			
do	100	3	100	100	80			
Wm. Wheeler,	100	3	100	100				
Aaron Virgin or unk.	22	3	200	50		78		

And unless said taxes are paid to me, with all necessary intervening charges, on or before Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September next, I shall proceed on said day at one o'clock P. M., to sell so much of said land as will be necessary to discharge said taxes and charges, at the Tavern of Jon'n Virgin, in said Rumford.

TIMOTHY WALKER, } Col'r
Collector of Taxes
for the year 1839.

Rumford, June 4th, 1840. 3w45

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the subscriber on Note, which has become due are requested to make payment without delay.

Those whose notes have been due one year are notified that unless payment is made, or a part, by the first of July next, they will be left for collection, without distinction.

Paris, May 28, 1840. FRANCIS BEMIS. 42

POETRY.

"Let Me."

I ne'er on that lip for a moment have gaz'd
But a thousand temptations beset me;
And I've thought, as the dear little rubies you raised,
How delightful 'twould be—if you'd *let me.*

Then be not so angry for what I have done,
Nor say that you've sworn to forget me;
They were buds of temptation too pouting to shun,
And I thought you could not but—*let me.*

When your lip with a whisper came close to my cheek,
O! think how bewitching it met me;
And plain as the eye of a Venus could speak,
Your eye seemed to say you would—*let me.*

Then forgive the transgression, and bid me remain,
For, in truth if I go, you'll regret me;
Then, oh, let me try the transgression again,
And I'll do all you wish—if you *let me.*

Answer.—I'll Let You.

If a kiss be delightful, so tempting my lips,
That a thousand soft wishes beset you,
I vow by the nectar that Jupiter sips,
On certain conditions—*I'll let you.*

If you swear by the charms that you'll ever be true,
And that no other damsel shall get you,
By the stars that roll round yon summit of blue,
Perhaps, sir, perhaps, sir—*I'll let you.*

If not urged by a passion as fleeting as wild
That makes all the virtues forget you,
But affection unsullied, soft, fervant, and mild,
You ask'd for a kiss, then—*I'll let you.*

HINT TO FARMERS.—It is much to be wished that our farmers were more desirous to possess good, fertile, productive farms, than large farms. If farmers in our country, instead of increasing the number of their acres, would bestow more care and expense in cultivating, in the best possible manner, every acre they already possess, they would live easier, and become richer and happier also. It has often been remarked, especially by those who have travelled abroad, that the great fault of our American farmers, lies in their eager desires to add field to field, which often impoverishes them, keeps them in debt, and renders them unable to bring any of their land into the highest and most profitable state of cultivation.

The advice of Dean Swift should be treasured up by every good farmer. This distinguished man said, "Whoever can make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind, and does more essential service to his country, than the whole race of politicians put together."—*Mercantile Journal.*

ANECDOTE OF PATRICK HENRY.—When the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was near the close of his life and in feeble health, he laid his hand on the Bible, and addressing an old friend who was with him—"Here is a book," said he, "worth more than all others ever printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have read it with proper attention and feeling, till lately!" About the same time, he wrote his daughter—"I heard it is said the *Deists* have claimed me! The thought gave me more pain than the appellation of *Tory!* For I consider religion of infinitely higher importance than politics; and I find much cause to reproach myself, that I have lived so long and given no decided and public proof of my being a Christian."

PRESENCE OF MIND.—If you should happen to meet with an accident at the table, endeavor to preserve your composure, and do not add to the discomfit you have created by making an unnecessary fuss about it. I remember hearing it told of a very accomplished gentleman, that when carving a very tough goose he had the misfortune to send it entirely out of the dish into the lap of the lady next to him, on which he looked her full in the face and said. "Ma'am, I will thank you for that goose." This manner of bearing such a mortifying accident gained him more credit than he lost by his awkward carving.

OVERCOMING PREJUDICES.—The most difficult of all the innovations introduced by the Pacha of Egypt, was the dissection of human bodies in teaching surgery. The priesthood firmly refuses to sanction such a violation of the laws of the prophet. The Pacha told them that, in his opinion, dissection was perfectly proper, and that their own bodies should furnish the first examples, unless they speedily come into his views. The *argument* was inevitable; the priests were convinced.

Single Bugs.—...ain lodging house was very much one night, told the landlady so in the morning, when she said, "La, sir, we have not a *single* bug in the house." "No, ma'am," said he, "they are all *married* and have *large families* too."

HARD CIDER.—The Boston Post says:—"*Hard Cider*" is the most appropriate motto for the federal factions. It is a perfect emblem of all their arguments—being made by "*grinding*" and "*pressure.*"

The feds of this city, finding that the hard cider meetings are *no go*, now advertise a *tea party*, to be held on Fort Hill, on Friday evening next. What next?—*Bay State Dem.*

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

AUGUSTA, June 21, 1840.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all claims upon the the State, now due and for which Warrants or Scrip are now outstanding will be paid on prosentment as follows:—those held

In the County of York—to the Manufacturers Bank—Saco.
" " of Cumberland—to Jas. B Cahoon, Esq.,—Portland.
Southerly part of Oxford—to same do.
Northerly part of do—to the Treasurer at Augusta.
In the County of Penobscot—to " " at the Bangor House, on Tuesday the 30th of June.
" " of Piscataquis—to the Treasurer at the Bangor House, on Tuesday the 30th of June.
" " of Waldo—to the Treasurer at Belfast on Thursday the 2d of July.

All other Counties will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 30th day of June inst.

D. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

June 23.

J. B. Cahoon may be found at his Counting Room in the New Exchange.

The Publishers of the several newspapers in the State are requested to publish the following for three weeks.

3w46 D. W.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, John Purinton, of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, State of Maine, have a claim by Mortgage Deed, dated at Paris, County of Oxford, State of Maine, June 19, 1833. Said deed being recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 42, page 70; said mortgage was transferred and assigned to John B. Stowell of said Paris, and recorded in the Oxford Registry, Book 41, pages 254 & 255, March 7, 1834; then the aforesaid mortgage deed was transferred and assigned to me on the fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1834. The above mortgaged property is situated in the Village called Paris Cape containing seventy-four acres more or less. For further description reference may be had to said Records. Whereas the conditions of the same have been broken the said John Purinton claims to foreclose the above mentioned mortgage, agreeable to an act additional to act respecting mortgages and the right in equity of redemption, approved March 20, 1833.

JOHN PURINTON.

Portland, June 19, 1840. 3w46

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD ss.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the 20th day of July next, at four o'clock P. M., at the Inn of Ezra J. Stone in Canton, in said County of Oxford, all the right in equity which Breed Blanchard had on the thirteenth day of April last to redeem the lot of land, and buildings there on, situated in said Canton, and being the farm on which the said Breed Blanchard now lives. Further particulars made known at the time of sale.

LEE STRICKLAND Dept. Sh'ff.

June 18, 1840. 3w46

NOTICE.—As Hannah Jordon, a pauper, has absconded from the Almshouse in Norway, where we have made sufficient provisions for her support; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on the account of the town, as the town will pay no debts of her contracting.

SAMUEL COBB,
ANSEL TOWN,
BRACKETT MARSTON,
} Overseers of the Poor of the town of Norway.

Norway, June 25, 1840. 3w46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

ELEAZER BRYANT,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JAMES DEERING.

Paris June 23, 1840. *3w46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

THOMAS KNOX,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LYDIA KNOX.

Livermore, June 23, 1840. *3w46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

MERCY MERRITT,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MOSES STONE.

Livermore, June 23, 1840. 3w46

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

STEPHEN PINGREE,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. PINGREE.

Norway, June 23, 1840. *3w46

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

ON the petition of JOHN JAMESON, administrator on the estate of Daniel W. Ellis, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges;

Ordered,—

That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the fourth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

ANNA P. FROST, Administratrix of the estate of Edmund Frost, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county on the twenty-fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

3w46 LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Blacksmith Wanted

AT Lock's Mills in Greenwood. One who is desirous to accumulate property would be preferred and receive encouragement. Please call and examine the situation.

April, 1840. tf37

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

OTIS C. BOLSTER and PETER C. VIRGIN, Administrators of the estate of Francis Keyes, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented their second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also their several private claims against said estate—

Ordered,

That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Rumford, in said county, on the fourteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed,—

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty

SALLY GLEASON, named executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Isaac Gleason, late of Mexico, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said county, on the fifteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

TIMOTHY CROCKETT, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Brown, late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of the personal estate.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-fifth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Administrator of the Estate of Harry Wood, late of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the twenty-third day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty—

WILLIAM WYMAN, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Asa Gooding, late of Livermore in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said county, on the twenty-third day of June, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

To the honorable Court of County Commissioners, next to be holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, 1840—

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that the great market road leading from the centre and the northerly parts of the county of Oxford, through the town of Oxford, over Pidgeon hill, Ricker's hill, and the Shaker hills, to Josiah Hobbs', in New Gloucester, is extremely hilly, and from the nature of the ground, over which said road passes, is subject to be very bad travelling in the spring and fall, by reason of the muddiness and roughness of the road; and in winter, by reason of snow-drifts or bare ground; and that the said hills may be almost entirely avoided, without materially increasing the distance, by the location of a road, commencing at the bridge over the Little Androscoggin river, at the New Mills, in the town of Oxford, thence westerly of Pidgeon hill, intersecting the old road at or near Benjamin Garland's in Poland; thence by Poland Corner and easterly of Ricker's hill, the Shaker hills, and pond to the old county road, near said Josiah Hobbs': or, if found expedient, to go on the westerly side of Ricker's hill and the upper Shaker hill, and on the easterly side of the lower Shaker hill, and intersect the old road at the most convenient place. And as the location of a road over the above described route would greatly facilitate the transportation of heavy loads to and from market, we respectfully pray, that after due proceedings had, your honors will make such new locations on said route, as the public good may require.

(Signed.) G. G. WATERHOUSE,
& 175 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1840.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners of the counties of Oxford and Cumberland, will meet at the tavern of Sewall Crockett, in said town of Oxford, on Tuesday the 22d day of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Oxford, Poland, and New Gloucester, and on the County Attorneys of said counties of Oxford and Cumberland, and on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the county of Cumberland, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Oxford, Poland, and New Gloucester, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Portland Advertiser and Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

3w45 Attest—J G. COLE, Clerk.

ISAAC RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

ON THE SMALL POX.

To the Citizens of Boston & State of Massachusetts.

SMALL POX is a complaint more attendant on childhood than at any other time of life; the human species, however, is subject to it at any period of existence. The cause of this disease does really consist in a portion of the worst kind of humors having become mixed with the circulation of the Blood, either from contagion or otherwise. It is this humor which produces shiverings, fevers, heaviness, weariness, and pains all over the body, because the circulation is impeded, and its natural course disordered by the bad humors. This is the first period.

The Blood, in this case, as well as in all other appearance of disease, fights against these impurities, and carries them to the capillary vessels in order to cause an eruption and thus to throw out these humors. This is the second period.

The skin is covered with pustules (mattery pimples) in more or less quantity according to the previous healthy or unhealthy condition of the body. After these pimples come out, the fever subsides, and in about ten or twelve days dry off and fall into dust. This the third period.

The Small Pox is deadly or mild, according to the malignity of the contagion or the bad nature of the humors of the patient; if he was sickly before, and his humors in a corrupt state, he is infinitely more exposed to danger than if he had enjoyed perfect health before the attack; for, the blood being weighed down by the previous corrupt state of the humors, has not the power to resist the disease—and in this case the result must, therefore, be mortal, provided no preventive course has been employed; for the third period cannot take place in consequence of the blood not having the power to throw the humors out, so as to form pustules.

The Preventive Course.

When the contagion has spread in the City or Country, the sooner every one commences purifying his body by purgation, the better; and should any of the above symptoms present themselves just take the **Brandreth Pills** every twelve hours, so as to produce powerful evacuations,—supposing that the fever arose not from the Small Pox, the patient will get rid of the disease, no matter how called, and the object in view as to health will be the same. At the second period, and while the fever continues, even if the variolous eruption takes place, the Pills must be continued so as to produce good evacuations daily.

The course will not only insure the life of the patient, but will also prevent any scars from being made, or any internal obstructions or settling of the humors. By this means the crisis takes its course, and whether the humors be slightly corrupted or strongly depraved, the life of the patient is equally free from danger. And in case of any new attack of pain, or any sign of accident from cold or otherwise, the purgation must be repeated in the interval of the drying of the pimples.

By thus evacuating the corrosive serosity of the humors which produce hole in the skin and cause such excessive itching, the eruption will leave no marks upon the skin, and the patient cured by this practice will not be exposed to the different inconveniences which are so often the consequences of this disease.

If the principle of purgation were but well understood no one would be afraid of the Small Pox any more than of a common cold. There would be no inoculation or vaccination either,—people would be too wise then, they would know that all the disorders would be removed EFFECTUALLY and without danger by simply evacuating the bowels and thus purifying the blood until the disease was cured. Three or four days of this practice, how many weeks, months, nay, perhaps years, of sickness might it not prevent! Fathers and mothers of families, reflect, it is only your duty to yourselves and your dear children to reflect upon these things and be advised in time. Should vaccination be decided upon, let the body be put in a healthy state previously, by the use of the Pills. But for my part I do not think much is gained by vaccination,—however, let the advice above be taken, and no danger can result from it or inoculation or the genuine Small Pox. All will be well if Purgation be resorted to so as to produce a regeneration of the humors.

Your obedient servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

N. B. Be careful and never purchase Pills of a Druggist professing to be Brandreth's Pills, under NO CIRCUMSTANCES is any one of this class made an Agent. My own established agents have INVARIABLY an ENGRAVED Certificate, signed "B. Brandreth, M. D." in my own hand writing.

This certificate is renewed yearly, and when ever twelve months old it no longer guarantees the genuineness of the medicine. It would be well, therefore, for purchasers to carefully examine the Certificate. The seal is not wax, but embossed based on the paper with a steel seal.

If the genuine medicine is obtained there is no doubt of its giving perfect satisfaction, and if all who want it are careful to go by the above directions there is but little danger but they will obtain it.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILES,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
North Paris—Ebenezer Drake,
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Bolster.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
N. " J. Coolidge.
" Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S. " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevers.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jose h Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epo1;27

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Edward Boston, of Canton, in the county of Oxford, State of Maine, did, on the 26th day of October, 1838, execute to Charles Bearce of said Canton, a mortgage deed of a certain piece of land situated in said Canton, and bounded as is particularly described in said deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 55, pages 392 and 393. And whereas the said Charles Bearce, on the 30th day of November, 1838, by his deed of assignment, duly executed, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Book 55, page 393, assigned and transferred all his right, title, and interest in said estate so mortgaged to him, with said mortgage so made to him by said Boston, to Lucia Willis, of Hebron, in said county; and whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken by said Boston, I, the said Lucia Willis, having since changed my name to that of Lucia Perkins, by intermarriage with Asa Perkins, Jr. of Bridgewater, Mass., now claim to foreclose the same.

LUCIA PERKINS

June 18, 1840. *3w45

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Jacob Brown, late of Paris, yeoman, deceased, represented insolvent, that six months are allowed by law, to the several creditors to bring in and prove their claims;—that they will be in session for the purpose of attending to the duties aforesaid, on the second Monday in July, and the first Monday in December next, at the dwelling house of Moses Buck in Sumner, from one to four o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

JOSIAH DUDLEY,
MOSES BUCK.

Sumner, June 13, 1840. 3w45

DR. SEARS'
UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,
Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THE pretence that any medicine is nearly an "*infallible cure*" for all the diseases "that flesh is heir to," whatever their character, is a flagrant imposition upon the public confidence, and a *most wicked outrage upon the generous sympathy that suffering humanity justly demands of us.*—Yet the very frequency and *boldness* of those *impious frauds, so eminently cruel to the unfortunate,* furnish solid ground for presenting the public a *remedy* that may be *intelligently appreciated and* RELIED UPON. That powerful medicinal agent, the BLOOD ROOT, is the basis of the *Universal Sanguinarian Pills,* and all the materials are drawn from the *Vegetable Kingdom*—the grand *source* of support to animal existence. But in the combination, the different ingredients are so blended and modified as to give the *compound a remarkable advantage* over the simples, and it is believed over *all other medicines.* When it is considered that nearly all diseases, chronic and acute, are connected with a disordered action of the *stomach and bowels,* and that in most instances, *this* is superinduced by *disorder* of the *Bile,* or *Gall,* which is the natural physic of the system—and when it is farther considered that these Pills act with *singular power* upon *these many organs,* and through them upon the *blood* and *entire physical economy,* sober reason must justify the assertion, that this valuable discovery furnishes a remedy of *rare efficiency* in all curable cases of disease; and *this deduction of reason* is abundantly *corroborated by experience.* This medicine harmonizes with the laws of life, *inspires* and *strengthens nature,* and works its wonders, by generously cheering her on to a *triumphant conflict* with the obtrusive agents of disease. It is offered for *general use,* and as a *safe* and most valuable family medicine. *Safe,* not because it *does nothing*—like many contemptible nostrums of *newspaper celebrity,* which by occupying the place of efficient remedies are often FATAL—but safe because it *aids* and *co-operates* with *nature,* instead of setting her aside and violently attempting to perform *her work* by *dangerous* FOREIGN AGENCY.

The Proprietor feels the fullest confidence in the superior virtues of the UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN PILLS.—Still they are presented to the public on their merits alone: and his only wish is to have their claim subjected to the *severe* but satisfactory test of intelligent experience. For sale by R. S. BLASDEL, East Thomaston, Me.

AGENTS *for the* BLOOD-ROOT PILLS *in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; C. Howe, Sumner; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Turner; C. H. Crafts, Minot; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; O. C. Bolster & Co., Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; Graham & Knapp, Rumford; Wm. Walker, Peru; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, Livermore; A. Hobbs, Livermore; L. Waterman, Livermore.

Wm. S. Craig, Augusta; L. Stacy, Fayette. 1y42

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers having taken the Store formerly occupied by JAMES LONGLEY, at South Paris, near the Inn of Anthony Bennett Esq., are now ready to accommodate such customers as feel disposed to patronize them on the most liberal terms. Their goods consist of an entire new stock, and comprise a general assortment, amongst which may be found,

A SUPERIOR LOT OF

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS, SATTINETS, Etc. Etc.

Also, **a large & carefully selected assortment of CALLICOES, COPPER PLATES, and**

GOOD GAMBRICS.

Silk Velvets, Fig'd & plain Sattins, Gro de Swiss & Gro de Nap silks for dresses, Satsnetts, Synchaws and Florence Silks, Bombazines, fig'd sattin, Cambrics, &c.

Blk. Pongee, Bandanna, and Flag Hdkfs.
Ladies Blk. Silk GLOVES.
Ladies White Lace Do.
Gents and Ladies Kid Do.
Ital. Sew'g Silks and Twist.
Laces, Lace Footings, Edging and Quollings
Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Super. Irish Linens, Brown Linens and Sellcia,
Cambrics, Cambric Muslins and
Bishops Lawns,

Sheeting and Shirting Bleached and Unbleached.—Tickings and Drillings, Corded Jeans for summer wear, Ducks, Padding and Canvass, Suspenders Elastic and Worsted.

Hats and Caps, Ladies Kid Slippers and walking
Shoes.

Also a general assortment of W. I. GOODS, GROCERIES & HARD WARE together with other articles to numerous to particularise, all which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Harneses and Trunks Kept constantly on hand. The Harness business will be carried on as heretofore and all who wish for a first rate article at a fair price will do well to call and examine for themselves.

D. S. HUBBARD,
J. T. CLARK.

South Paris April 24, 1840. tf

WANTED!
10,000 lbs. WOOL!
FOR WHICH CASH WILL BE PAID.

THE subscribers will purchase 10,000 pounds clean Fleece

WOOL,

and pay CASH, at the highest market price, if delivered soon, at their Store, No. 3, (Morton's Buildings,) Congress street, Portland.

BUTTERFIELD & WASHBURN.

Portland, June 13, 1840. tf44

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

ON the petition of EPHRAIM MARBLE, administrator of the estate of Jerathmael Hawkes, late of Mexico, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of three hundred dollars, and praying for license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased, as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said County, on the fifteenth day of Sept. next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

ISAAC WAIT, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of William Wait, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate—

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield, in said county, on the fifteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed, as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.